

**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: City of San Joaquin

Water System Number: 1010034

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 19, 2014 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Erika Mejia  
Signature: [Signature]  
Title: Administrative Assistant  
Phone Number: (559) 693 4311 Date: June 30 2014

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement in section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

# 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of San Joaquin

System #: 1010034

Report Date: June 11, 2014

*City of San Joaquin routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report will show the results of our last monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013 unless otherwise indicated.*

We're pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. City of San Joaquin drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The City is currently utilizing two groundwater wells, Well #3 & Well 5. Two additional groundwater wells, Well #2 & Well #4, are off-line. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Estrada at 559.693.4311. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council Meeting. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at the Senior Center located 21991 Colorado Ave Suite A, San Joaquin (across the street from Circle K).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The City of San Joaquin works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the City of San Joaquin located 21900 Colorado Ave, San Joaquin. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Mr. Stan Bulla, Public Works Director at 559.693.4311 x 15.

## General Information on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

All drinking water including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1.800.426.4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about the drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline 1.800.426.4791

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of San Joaquin is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and/or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe drinking water hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

You will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Terms & Abbreviations used below:**

- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or pictogram per liter (pg/L)
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, and appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment tech.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Public Health Goal/PHG** - level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants.
- **Variances & Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality are more than one year old.

# 2013 Informe de la Calidad de Agua al Consumidor

Nombre de sistema: Cuidad de San Joaquin # de Sistema: 1010034 Fecha de Reporte: 11 de junio del 2014

*Analizamos la calidad del agua potable para varios componentes base a los requisitos de estado y de regulaciones federales. Este informe contiene los resultados bajo una supervisión para el período de del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2013.*

Nos da gusto en presentarle el Reporte Anual de la Calidad de Agua. Este reporte está diseñado para informales tocante la calidad de su agua y los servicios que les entregamos todos los días. Nuestra meta es de constantemente proveerles lo suficiente y la seguridad de agua saludable. Les informamos que el agua potable se encuentra saludable con todo los requisitos obligatorio con la leyes Federales y Estatales. Queremos que comprendan los esfuerzos que hacemos continuamente para mejorar tratamientos y procesos para proteger nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos comprometidos en asegurales la calidad de su agua.

La Cuidad está trabajando con dos (2) pozos de agua, Pozo #3 & Pozo #5, y orto dos (2) pozos, Pozo #2 & Pozo #4, que han sido descontinuado dentro de nuestra comunidad. Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta acerca de este informe o con respecto a su uso de agua, puede hablar con el Sr. Joe Estrada al (559) 693-4311. Queremos que nuestros residentes sean informados acerca de su uso de agua y si usted quiere más información puede asistir a cualquiera de nuestras juntas se llevan a cabo cada segundo martes del mes en el salón de los Seniors localizado en la avenida Colorado 21991 (salón está en frente de la tienda Circle K).

Hemos aprendido a través de nuestro seguimiento y la toma de pruebas que han sido detectado algunos contaminantes. La Cuidad de San Joaquin trabajar diario para proveer la mejor calidad de agua potable. Les pidamos a los residentes que nos ayuden en proteger nuestra agua por cual es el corazón de nuestra comunidad, nuestra manera de vivir y el futuro de nuestros niños.

Una copia de la evaluación completa estará disponible en la oficina de la Cuidad de San Joaquin localizado en la avenida Colorado 21900 o puede solicitar un resumen de la evaluación por correo hablando con el Sr. Stan Bulla, Director de Obras Publicas de la Cuidad de San Joaquin al (559) 693-4311.

## Información General del Agua

Las fuentes de agua para tomar (agua de la llave y de botella) son de ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, depósitos de agua, fuentes, y pozos. A medida que el agua, viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o por debajo de ella, disuelve minerales naturales y en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede levantar sustancias que resulten por la presencia de animales o por actividad humana.

Toda agua para tomar, incluyendo agua embotelladas pueden contener pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de los contaminantes no es un riesgo a su salud. Para más información tocante a los contaminantes y efectos potenciales a su salud pueden ser obtenidos llamando a la línea directa de La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente (EPA), Agua Potable Segura al número 800-426-4791.

Aguas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua para tomar que la población en general. Personas inhumo-comprometidos como personas con cáncer recibiendo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV/AIDS (Sida) u otros desordenes inmune en sus sistemas, personas ancianas, y niños infantiles pueden particularmente correr el riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con su médico antes de tomar de esta agua. Los términos apropiados del EPA/CDC a cómo prevenir infecciones por cryptosporidium y otros microbiológicos contaminantes están disponibles por medio de la línea telefónica de El agua Potable Segura 800-426-4791.

Para asegurar que agua está segura para tomar, la Agencia de Protección de Ambiente de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento Estatal de Servíos de Salud establece regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que sale por los sistemas de agua pública. Las mismas regulaciones también se aplican al agua embotellada para proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

Si es que está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves a la salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y jóvenes/niños. Plomo en agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociado con líneas de servicio y plomería en casa. La Cuidad de San Joaquin es responsable de proporcionar agua de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en componentes de plomería después de que sale del medidor del agua. Cuando su agua ha estado sin usar por varias horas,

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants	# of Samples Collected	Highest # of Detections	# of Mos. in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	74	0	0	For systems that collected less than 40 samples per month: No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E. Coli	74	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform/E. Coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead & Copper	# of samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	# of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2013	20	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing discharges from industrial manufacturers erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2013	20	0.12	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical/Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Weighted Aver. Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2013	139	113-140	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2013	56	47-56	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Contaminant	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2010	5	2.0-7.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009	5.7	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</b>						
TTHMs	2013	16.0	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2013	ND	N/A	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2013	1.01	0.05-1.70	4.0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	3.4	2.8-3.4	10	4	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.39	0.36-0.40	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical/Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	2013	5	5-15	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppm)	2013	0.052	0.047-0.37	0.3	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	2013	0.23	0.23-0.48	0.05	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2013	1.0	1.0	3.0	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2013	0.10	ND-0.10	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	479	470-480	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) E.C.	2013	739	700-740	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2013	64	64	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	130	130-140	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

\*(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

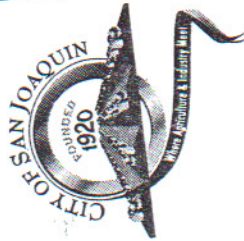
**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical/Constituent	Sample Date	Weighted Aver. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity	2013	149	110-150	N/A	No health effects language available
Bicarbonate	2013	149	110-150	N/A	No health effects language available
Calcium	2013	18	15-18	N/A	No health effects language available
Magnesium	2013	2.6	2.4-2.6	N/A	No health effects language available
Potassium (ppm)	2013	2.2	2.2-3.7	N/A	No health effects language available
pH (Std. Units)	2013	8.1	8.1	N/A	No health effects language available

### Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL, or a Violation of any

#### Treatment, Monitoring & Reporting Requirements

On November 5, 2013, the system exceeded a secondary MCL for manganese and iron. Secondary standards are non-mandatory water quality standards. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" or "SMCLs." They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor.



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